

USAID/Kyrgyzstan
ANNUAL REPORT FY 2003

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A. Program Level Narrative

Program Performance Summary:

BACKGROUND: Kyrgyzstan was the first Central Asian republic to undertake meaningful economic and social reform, although it inherited one of the least competitive economies of the former Soviet Union. Despite its position as a model of reform in Central Asia, Kyrgyzstan is at a crossroads. Collision between the government and opposition has increased and become more open over the past year, with some opposition leaders calling for separation of the southern regions from the rest of the country or demanding the overthrow of President Akayev. Whether the open opposition to the status quo illustrates that Kyrgyzstan remains a beacon of democracy in authoritarian Central Asia, a place where dissent is increasingly tolerated, or the recent events simply show a crack in the political system, remains to be seen.

Civil society in Kyrgyzstan is more developed than in other Central Asian countries, although the Freedom House rating is likely to drop to “not free” in 2002 from the 2001 rating of “partly free,” and the civil liberties rating is likely to decline from 5 to 6 (7 represents the least free). Nevertheless, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civic organizations and media are increasingly able to influence government policy and legislation. Parliament is an increasingly active and responsive legislative body that provides a check on government authoritarianism, and local governments are increasingly transparent and responsive. Local elections in over 460 villages and cities represent the first direct local elections in Central Asia and the recent Constitutional Council will likely result in a referendum before the end of the year to vote on issues that will shift some power away from the Presidential Administration.

GDP declined by 2.6% in 2002 despite earlier forecasts of strong growth (4.5%) for the year. A large-scale industrial accident in July 2002 at the country's flagship gold venture affected gold production and exports. Positive signs of macro-economic stabilization continue, with tax collections increasing by 12.8% for the period January-August 2002. The government expects GDP to rise 5.8% next year and industrial output to grow by 9.6% after an expected 13% fall in 2002. Inflation dropped from 8% in 2001 to 2% for the period January-September 2002. The value of the Kyrgyz som has remained relatively stable since 1999, fluctuating between 45 and 49 soms/\$1US. The latest GOK figures indicate a decline in poverty from 52% to 48% in 2001.

Limited access to trade routes, a heavy burden of external debt (US \$1.5 billion), a weak banking sector, as well as corrupt courts overturning two bank closures, all threaten economic and political reform and limit growth. Poverty and limited opportunities particularly jeopardize stability in the south where isolation, difficult borders, lack of investment, and ethnic differences are problems.

Kyrgyzstan's geographic location at the headwaters of major river systems in Central Asia enable it to affect critical and sensitive issues such as irrigated agriculture, electricity generation, and the environment in the downstream countries of Central Asia. Kyrgyzstan's neighbors-particularly Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan-depend upon its management of water resources to meet their agricultural and domestic water supply needs, and Kyrgyzstan depends on these water resources for a large portion of its electricity requirements. Consequently, in cooperation with the other Central Asian republics, Kyrgyzstan must manage its water resources in the most sustainable and responsible manner possible.

U.S INTERESTS AND GOALS: Kyrgyzstan's support of the vital coalition airbase and associated over-flight rights were essential to allied successes in the Afghanistan, and Kyrgyzstan continues to be a strong strategic partner to the US and others. Because regional stability is a key foreign policy goal, the potential for the messages from extremist groups (IMU, Hizb-ut-Tahrir) to take hold among the country's vulnerable populations is also of concern.

SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDS: Supplemental funding has been a vital factor in expanding the growth of our program in Kyrgyzstan. USAID rapidly obligated funds to support a variety of activities. In economic growth the expanded portfolio includes a heavy emphasis on developing a sound environment for microfinance institutions, as well as providing greater access to credit through a European Bank for

Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) lending program and the Small Enterprise Assistance Fund's equity and debt investments. Another major focus is increased support for the Osh Agri-business Initiative, which aims to foster greater competitiveness of firms in the volatile Ferghana Valley, and the expansion of Ferghana products to regional and international markets. In democracy and media USAID quickly obligated supplemental funds to bolster civic advocacy, rule of law, independent media, and local government programs. A human rights legal specialist will work with the national government to bring its domestic laws into compliance with international treaties and conventions that the Kyrgyz Government signed. Moreover, the specialist will train Kyrgyz judges, lawyers and law students on international human rights. In health, supplemental funds will permit a response to desperately needed malaria control program. Selected hospitals that have rationalized overall operating costs will be able to reduce astronomical utility bills with newly designed inexpensive energy efficient systems that are designed for easy replication by national health associations. Supplemental funds will allow for the start up of a new basic education program to reverse the decline in quality of education, and were used to support an endowment jointly funded by USAID and Soros for the American University of Kyrgyzstan (AUK) in Bishkek. USAID rapidly moved to obligate supplemental funds to strengthen our program in conflict prevention, which focuses on reducing the threat of extremism and ethnic- or resource-based conflicts in Central Asia.

DONOR RELATIONS: Kyrgyzstan's largest donors are the Asian Development Bank (roads, agriculture, education, health and corporate governance) and the World Bank (irrigation, agriculture, health, and micro-credit). Other bilateral donors besides the U.S. include the British (DFID), the Swiss and German governments and the European Union (TACIS). The British and TACIS have increased their programs in response to the events of September 11. TACIS has a major food security program that provides budget support. DFID is supporting land reform, water and sanitation, health, and irrigation. Land reform is being promoted by the U.S., Swiss, and World Bank. The U.S., ADB, IMF, and World Bank are working on banking reform. Nearly all major donors are involved in SME development. The World Health Organization and the U.S., Swiss, German, British, and Japanese governments support health activities. The United Nations Development Program, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe's Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (OSCE/ODIHR), International NGO Training and Research Center, and the Soros Foundation all support NGOs with small grants. UNHCR, Soros and the EU co-fund civil society support centers, along with USAID. The Swiss and German Governments are working in the area of natural resources management.

CHALLENGES: During the past year, Kyrgyzstan's democratic processes and institutions faced serious challenges. In March 2002, residents of Askay, a town in the south, staged a protest against the prosecution of a local parliamentarian who criticized President Akayev and his government's policies. During these demonstrations, police fired into the crowd of protesters killing six and injuring several others. Outraged citizens then took to the streets and called for the president and his cabinet to resign. In May 2002, after several large-scale demonstrations in southern Kyrgyzstan, the entire cabinet did resign. Months later, Kyrgyz citizens are still taking to the streets to show their frustration with their government's lack of reform and political will to create a participatory-based government. While the government is taking some steps toward constitutional reform and a democratic form of governance, much is riding on the response to the current political crisis in the coming year: If resolved peacefully through democratic processes, this will be a huge boost for democracy in Kyrgyzstan; if resolved through heavy-handed tactics, this will be a critical blow. USAID is increasing efforts to reinforce the democratic process and continue to work with parliament and NGOs to strengthen capacity to maintain open discussion on important issues. A constitutional council is reviewing provisions for greater power sharing between the Presidency and Parliament, and promotion of more participatory governance approaches.

The economy faces serious difficulties. The budget, together with donor funding, is not adequate to address all critical problems. The banking sector continues to be weak and due to vested interest there appears to be a lack of commitment to implement recommendations of the President-led Investor's Roundtable. Trade barriers continue to be formidable. USAID will continue to address issues in the banking industry, further develop the legal and regulatory environment for micro-finance development,

land reform and trade. We will work closely with other donors to address Government budgeting and priority funding.

Kyrgyzstan leads the region in health care reform and in actively addressing new health issues such as HIV/AIDS and health financing in an open and direct manner. The recent cessation in Social Fund payments to the Health Insurance Fund, albeit in favor of pensions as mandated by the IMF, could indicate backsliding on the reform agenda. Government-supplied social services, critical to maintaining public support for reform, are still inadequate. Widespread poverty, pervasive corruption and very limited prospects for economic growth will also continue to influence all social programs and development. Despite some backsliding we have demonstrated strong results in advancing health reform and our efforts will continue to be directed toward improving quality of and access to health care.

The water and energy sector are plagued by inefficiencies and the need to seek regional solutions to water and power sharing and energy-efficiency. USAID's program is focused in these areas and through demonstration models and targeted training; we expect to develop alternatives and capacity to address these critical issues.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS: Supplemental funding increased overall assistance to Kyrgyzstan by nearly 60% in FY 2002, enabling USAID to respond rapidly and undertake several initiatives to mitigate the potential for conflict by providing increased economic and democratic opportunities for citizens of Kyrgyzstan. Although many of these new activities started up in spring or summer of 2002, we are already seeing positive results.

1. IMPROVED ENVIRONMENT for SMALL and MEDIUM ENTERPRISES: USAID trained over 3,000 businesspeople in marketing, accounting, and other business fields, while land rights training reached over 13,800 farmers. USAID-funded advisors played a leading role in developing and administering a national merit-based testing program for high-school graduates, reducing corruption in the award of scholarships. The USAID-supported, Bai Tushum Financial Foundation disbursed 1130 new micro-loans exceeding \$1.96 million, and is credited with the maintenance or creation of 7,000 jobs. Significant improvements were also made to the legal and regulatory environment. USAID partners helped develop a new law on microfinance organizations that defines their status, creates the legal and organizational prerequisites for microfinance activities, and regulates their activities.

2. STRENGTHENED DEMOCRATIC CULTURE and INSTITUTIONS: USAID experienced moderate success with its civil society activities in Kyrgyzstan. For example, NGO leaders' advocacy skills improved because of USAID-sponsored trainings. A prime example of this was a combined advocacy campaign to repeal Decree #20. Kyrgyz non-governmental organizations together with legal professionals and media outlets helped the cancellation of government Decree #20, which would have curtailed all forms of publishing in Kyrgyzstan by requiring registration of personal printers and copy machines, and would have dealt a severe blow to the freedom of speech. Over 800 NGOs and other civil society actors participated in the campaign.

3. IMPROVED MANAGEMENT of NATURAL RESOURCES: The principal USAID energy activity in Kyrgyzstan is the implementation of a small community hydropower demonstration model. This system will provide a more reliable source of electrical power to the community that at present, and will be a self-sustainable system operated at the local level. The system serves about 3000 households, and will help to create at least 80 new jobs in a sewing mill and a fruit processing plant that will rely on its power. Currently, electricity is available less than two hours per day. The demonstration model also enjoys the support of the First Lady of the Kyrgyz Republic. Her Public Charity Fund "Meerim" made a cash contribution and expressed its willingness to replicate the project.

4. INCREASED ACCESS to PRIMARY HEALTH CARE: USAID's Primary Health Care (PHC) reform program, started as a pilot activity, is now a nationwide system. People increasingly rely on PHC practices for outpatient care, with PHC visits comprising 53.3% of total outpatient visits (44%-target). 32% percent of Kyrgyzstani citizens are served by PHC practices meeting minimum standards on clinical and management training, equipment, physical structure, access to laboratory, drugs, and clinical and

financial information systems, compared with 25% last year. PHC is producing a greater share of total health expenditures, 25% compared with 17% last year.

CONFLICT VULNERABILITY: The potential for conflict within Kyrgyzstan appears to remain low, yet it is not clear that the country is moving away from conflict and toward internal political stability. The southern part of the country appear to be more vulnerable to possible emergence of conflicts-particularly in ethnically-diverse border regions and areas of high population density. There remains a concern that if current political differences are not resolved through a peaceful democratic process, further repression or a government overthrow could occur. USAID carried out a conflict assessment in early summer 2002. One of the central findings of the conflict assessment was that the immediate risk of widespread violence appears to be relatively low in Kyrgyzstan. While many individual causes of conflict exist, to date they have remained in relative isolation from each other. Through programs to reduce ethnic tensions at the community level, manage disputes over land, more sustainably manage transboundary water resources, reduce the concentration of power in the executive branch, encourage the growth of the independent media, and promote the expansion of regional trade, USAID is addressing many critical sources of tension and strain. The assessment also recommended that USAID consider adding or expanding a number of programs to include job creation specifically targeted to young people particularly now in high risk areas, media projects that increase information dissemination to the south, and developing information systems that will help the Mission track the potential for conflict and therefore be more strategic in terms of focusing scarce resources and bringing the right mix of programs to vulnerable areas. USAID's expansion will incorporate these recommendations

GENDER: USAID's program addressed gender disparities in a variety of ways. In the health care sector, primary health care activities helped to improve health care services tailored to the specific and different needs of men and women. Gender sensitive USAID funding is also enabling women's shelters to provide counseling, job training, and accommodation to victims of domestic abuse and self-immolation. This coming year the Mission will conduct a region wide gender assessment to better inform staff how gender issues can be incorporated into program activities.

TRADE CAPACITY BUILDING: USAID supports trade capacity-building in Kyrgyzstan through accounting reform and regional trade promotion. With the adoption of international accounting standards, an enterprise's financial reports are more transparent and reliable to others in the international trading system. The Regional Trade Promotion activity developed an internet-based database of Central Asian enterprises in an effort to match needs with capabilities through an efficient and accessible system. Several Kyrgyz businesses have already found clients abroad for their produce using this system.

Environmental Compliance: During the past year, all of the activities across the Mission were brought into full compliance with the Agency's environmental regulations (22CFR 216). This includes all the Mission's activities in Kazakhstan. Initial Environmental Examinations (IEE) were completed and cleared by the Mission Director and the Bureau Environmental Officer for the Crosscutting SO, 4.2. These include the following programs, Community Action Investment Program, the Education Program, Participant Training, Peaceful Communities Initiative. The IEE for SO 2.1, Strengthened Democratic Culture Among Citizens and Targeted Institutions, was amended so that the Community Grants Program was brought into full compliance. Likewise, SO 1.6, Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy, now has an approved amended IEE so that all of the activities of the Transboundary Water and Energy and the projects funded by the Special Initiative funds are in compliance. Other IEEs approved earlier than the past year include: SO 3.2, Increased Access to Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations; and SO 1.3, Improved Environment for the Growth of Small-Medium Enterprises. These did not need amending. An IEE was specially prepared for the Kyrgyz Agro-Input Enterprise Development Project as separate from the SO 1.3. This is due the projects association with the handling of common crop inputs. Working with the contractor and the Bureau Environmental Officer, an IEE was written that received all of the necessary approvals. As a result of these actions, the Mission is now in full compliance.

Although the Mission is planning on several new procurements for the next year, there are not any new 216 actions anticipated. This is due to the fact that the IEEs were approved on the SO level and the new procurements are not significantly different from the already approved activities.

Country Closeout & Graduation:

D. Results Framework

116-0131 Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises

SO Level Indicator: Business environment index

- 1.3.1 Increased opportunities to acquire business information, knowledge, and skills
- 1.3.2 More responsive financial institutions, instruments, and markets
- 1.3.3 Increased implementation of laws and regulations

Discussion:

116-0161 Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy

SO Level Indicator: Number of demonstration projects replicated within USAID target areas

- 1.6.1 Increased management capacity in the natural resources sectors
- 1.6.2 Improved policy and regulatory framework for natural resources management
- 1.6.3 Sustainable models developed for integrated natural resource management
- 1.6.4 Public commitment established for natural resources management policies

Discussion:

116-0211 Strengthened Democratic Culture Among Citizens and Target Institutions

SO Level Indicator: Percent of Target Population Exhibiting Civic Consciousness

- 2.1.1 Stronger and more sustainable civic organizations
- 2.1.2 Increased availability of information on civic rights and domestic public issues
- 2.1.3 Enhanced opportunities for citizen participation in governance

Discussion:

116-0320 Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Select Populations

SO Level Indicator: Percent of children less than one year of age completely vaccinated against hepatitis B (HBV)

SO Level Indicator: Percent of sputum smear positive tuberculosis (TB) patients cured through Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (DOTS) approach in pilot sites

SO Level Indicator: Percent of total outpatient visits that occurred in PHC practices in pilot cities

- IR 3.2.1 Select populations are better informed about personal health care rights and responsibilities.
- IR 3.2.2 Improved quality of health care including infectious diseases and maternal and child health.
- IR 3.2.3 Improved use of health care resources for primary health care.
- IR 3.2.4 Improved legislative, regulatory and policy framework.

Discussion:

116-0420 Cross-Cutting Programs

Discussion: The cross-cutting objective includes activities which affect programs across sectors and in support of other strategic objectives. Indicators are not developed for the crossing-cutting objective, although individual activities are monitored for progress.

Beginning in FY 2003 day to day management of the conflict prevention activity and the education activity will be transferred to the Office of Democracy and Media, and the Office of Health and Population respectively. For the FY 2003 conflict prevention and education will be funded and and reported on under the cross-cutting objective as we develop a special objective for conflict prevention and education beginning FY 2004. The participant training activities, Eurasia Foundation and program support will continued to be managed by the Program Support Office under the cross-cutting strategic objective.

Selected Performance Measures - Kyrgyzstan

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| Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 02) | OU Response | Significant Result: Description of the significant result for a strategic objective | Data Quality Factors: Information relevant to the collection of this indicator data, e.g. "this data was not collected last year because it is only collected every five years." |
|--|-------------|---|--|
| Pillar I: Global Development Alliance | | | |
| Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the private sector or NGOs? | | | |
| 116-0320 Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Select Populations | | | |
| a. How many alliances did you implement in 2002? (list partners) | 6 | | Soros, Project Hope, PSI, GAVI, Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, TB & Malaria, AIHA |
| b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2003? | 7 | | All the above + City Hope |
| What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution? | 1040646 | | |
| Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade | | | |
| USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened | | | |
| Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? | | | |
| 116-0320 Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Select Populations | | | |
| USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged | | | |
| Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? | | | |
| 116-0320 Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Select Populations | N/A | | |
| USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable | | | |
| Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? | | | |
| USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded | | | |
| Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? | | | |
| a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 actual) | 0 Male | 0 Female | 0 Total |
| b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2003 target) | 0 Male | 0 Female | 0 Total |
| USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected by emphasizing policies and practices ensuring environmentally sound and efficient energy use, sustainable urbanization, | | | |
| Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? | | | |
| a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 actual) | | | |
| b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2003 target) | | | |

| Pillar III: Global Health | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|-------|---|
| USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies | | | | |
| Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? | | | | |
| 116-0320 Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Select Populations | | | | |
| Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS) | 33.1% | | | MOH data for 2001 |
| USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality | | | | |
| Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? | | | | |
| 116-0320 Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Select Populations | N/A | | | |
| Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS) | Male | Female | Total | Total: 98.9% - 2001 data MOH Total: 70.1% - 2002 data (9 mos-Jan-Sept) MOH |
| Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS) | Male | Female | Total | This data is not available. |
| Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS) | Male | Female | Total | This data is not available. |
| Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country? | No | | | |
| USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth | | | | |
| Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? | | | | |
| Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS) | 98.7% | | | MOH data for 20012002 data not available |
| USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries | | | | |
| Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? | | | | |
| 116-0320 Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Select Populations | | | | |
| a. Total condom sales (2002 actual) | 0 | | | |
| b. Total condom sales (2003 target) | 300000 | | | |
| National HIV Seroprevalence Rates reported annually (Source: National Sentinel Surveillance System) | % | | | This data is not available. |
| Number of sex partners in past year (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey) | | | | 1.9%; 1.7%; 1.9% PLACE baseline study in Osh |

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|---|--------|----------|---------|--|--|
| Median age at first sex among young men and women (age of sexual debut) ages 15-24 (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years) per DHS or other survey) | 0 Male | 0 Female | 0 Total | | The data is not available |
| Condom use with last non-regular partner (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey) | % | | | | 62.6%; 85.7%; 76.1% - PLACE baseline study in Osh. |
| Number of Clients provided services at STI clinics | 1545 | | | | |
| Number of STI clinics with USAID assistance | | | | | The data is not available |
| Number of orphans and other vulnerable children receiving care/support | | | | | The data is not available |
| Number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children programs with USAID assistance | | | | | The data is not available |
| Number of community initiatives or community organizations receiving support to care for orphans and other vulnerable children | | | | | The data is not available |
| Number of USAID-supported health facilities offering PMTCT services | | | | | The data is not available |
| Number of women who attended PMTCT sites for a new pregnancy in the past 12 months | | | | | The data is not available |
| Number of women with known HIV infection among those seen at PMTCT sites within the past year. | | | | | The data is not available |
| Number of HIV-positive women attending antenatal clinics receiving a complete course of ARV therapy to prevent MTCT (UNGASS National Programme & Behavior Indicator #4) | | | | | The data is not available |
| Number of individuals reached by community and home-based care programs in the past 12 months | | | | | The data is not available |
| Number of USAID-assisted community and home-based care programs | | | | | The data is not available |
| Number of clients seen at Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) centers | | | | | The data is not available |
| Number of VCT centers with USAID assistance | | | | | The data is not available |
| Number of HIV-infected persons receiving Anti-Retroviral (ARV) treatment | | | | | The data is not available |
| Number of USAID-assisted ARV treatment program | | | | | The data is not available |

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|--|----------|--------------|-------------|--|--|
| a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 actual) | 399 Male | 1,146 Female | 1,545 Total | | |
| b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2003 target) | 400 Male | 1,150 Female | 1,550 Total | | |
| a. Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program? | N/A | | | | The data is not available |
| b. Will your operating unit start an MTCT program in 2003? | N/A | | | | The data is not available |
| a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 actual) | 0 Male | 0 Female | 0 Total | | The data is not available |
| b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2003 target) | 0 Male | 0 Female | 0 Total | | The data is not available |
| a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 actual) | 0 Male | 0 Female | 0 Total | | The data is not available |
| b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2003 target) | 0 Male | 0 Female | 0 Total | | The data is not available |
| a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 actual) | 0 Male | 0 Female | 0 Total | | The data is not available |
| b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2003 target) | 0 Male | 0 Female | 0 Total | | The data is not available |
| USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance | | | | | |
| Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? | | | | | |
| a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 actual) | | | | | The data is not available |
| b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2003 target) | | | | | The data is not available |
| a. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2002 actual) | 100% | | | | |
| b. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2003 target) | 100% | | | | |
| Pillar III: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance | | | | | |
| USAID Objective 1: Strengthen the rule of law and respect for human rights | | | | | |
| Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? | | | | | |
| 116-0211 Strengthened Democratic Culture Among Citizens and Target Institutions | N/A | | | | At the end of the fiscal year, we began a new human rights activity, focused one of our implementing partners on rule of law, and added a new judicial reform component to our program. We will develop a new indicator to measure results in this area. |
| USAID Objective 2: Encourage credible and competitive political processes | | | | | |
| Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? | | | | | |

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| 116-0211 Strengthened Democratic Culture Among Citizens and Target Institutions | N/A | | | Our program does not work on developing credible and competitive political processes per se. We support political parties as they function as factions in the parliament, and we work with individual parliamentarians on outreach to their constituencies. |
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| USAID Objective 3: Promote the development of politically active civil society |
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Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

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|---|-----|--|--|---|
| 116-0211 Strengthened Democratic Culture Among Citizens and Target Institutions | Yes | | | A broad coalition of NGOs and citizens mobilized to advocate against the Government's Decree #20, which would have curtailed all forms of publishing in Kyrgyzstan. The Government repealed Decree #20 as a result of these efforts. A second indicator we use to measure this is a poll which measures the % of the targeted population (youth) exhibiting civic consciousness and activism. This figure went from 42.2% in 2001 to 45.9% in 2002. |
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| USAID Objective 4: Encourage more transparent and accountable government institutions |
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Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

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| 116-0211 Strengthened Democratic Culture Among Citizens and Target Institutions | Yes | | | Public confidence in local government increased from 50% to 60% from last year to this year. |
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| USAID Objective 5: Mitigate conflict |
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Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

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|---|--------|----------|---------|--|---------------------------|
| Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID | 0 Male | 0 Female | 0 Total | | The data is not available |
|---|--------|----------|---------|--|---------------------------|

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| USAID Objective 6: Provide humanitarian relief |
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Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

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|--|--------|----------|---------|--|---------------------------|
| Number of beneficiaries | | | | | The data is not available |
| Crude mortality rates | % | | | | The data is not available |
| Child malnutrition rates | % | | | | The data is not available |
| Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort? | N/A | | | | The data is not available |
| Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over) | 0 Male | 0 Female | 0 Total | | The data is not available |
| Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15) | 0 Male | 0 Female | 0 Total | | The data is not available |